



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Tuesday
12 November 1991

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Burundi

Foreign Minister Meets With Counterpart in Rwanda

EA1011083591 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] The Burundi minister of external relations and cooperation, Mr. Cyprien Mbonimpa, is in Butare, Rwanda to meet his counterpart, Dr. Casimir Bizimungu. Talks will certainly be held on border security.

Minister on Lifting Ban on South African Flights

EA1111102491 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Burundi has decided once again to authorize overflights of its territory by South African aircraft, which may now land at Burundian airports. In this respect, the Burundian minister of external relations and cooperation, Cyprien Mbonimpa, signed a ministerial decree on 8 November lifting the ban. Bonaventure Ndikumana spoke with him by telephone this morning:

[Begin recording] [Mbonimpa] I would like to inform you that in view of the changes taking place in South Africa, the Burundian Government has studied the sanctions it had decided to impose on South Africa. We believe the changes we are observing in South Africa are very positive, although a few matters remain to be (?remedied). Therefore, some sanctions can be lifted. In particular, this applies to flights over Burundian territory by South African aircraft. I hereby confirm that the decision was made after the Council of Ministers debated. However, other sanctions remain in place until apartheid is totally dismantled. This is what I have to say about the decree.

[Ndikumana] Mr. Minister, what will Burundi gain through the step it has taken?

[Mbonimpa] Do not view the matter in terms of gains. It is a matter of adopting a political position. It is a question of accepting that there have been changes in South Africa. This is not a decision made out of economic considerations. We have decided freely to lift some of the sanctions which we decided freely to impose. If South African aircraft can land in Bujumbura, it is clear that at the economic level that is a good thing. I would like to say that almost all the airports in the region have authorized South African aircraft—we were almost the only country in the region which had not authorized overflights and landings by South African aircraft. I think, therefore, that the decision we made is in response to our analysis of developments in South Africa.

Again, you will have observed that at the international level—notably at the last Commonwealth summit in Harare, a recommendation was made that sanctions against South Africa be eased. I think that it is even the OAU's position to ease some sanctions. In particular, we

think that permitting overflights and landings by South African aircraft is a step we could take (?without) any problem. [end recording]

Congo

Labor Party Urges Release of Ex-Finance Minister

AB0911211591 Paris AFP in French 1248 GMT
8 Nov 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 8 Nov (AFP) -- The Congolese Labor Party (PCT, former single party) has called for the release of Mr. Lekoundzou Ossetoumba, the former finance minister recently sentenced by the criminal court of Congo to 15 years in jail at hard labor for embezzling funds.

In a statement to AFP today in Brazzaville, the PCT indicated that "it declined any responsibility for the unpredictable effects of this shameful and politicized trial, which does not honor the Congolese judiciary."

Moreover, it stated that Mr. Lekoundzou, who was also PCT's number two man, is "a real hostage and martyr of those who fear the verdict of the ballot box and think they have found in the local judiciary a secular arm for eliminating political opponents."

Mr. Lekoundzou had been tried for embezzlement of a loan of 13 billion CFA francs (260 million French francs), granted by the Bank of Credit and Commerce International to Congo in 1987. He was sentenced 31 October to 15 years imprisonment at hard labor and fined, and is to repay the funds he was alleged to have embezzled, over 8 billion CFA francs and 4 billion CFA francs for damages.

Ex-Counterintelligence Head Claims 'Harassment'

AB0911213791 Paris AFP in French 1428 GMT
9 Nov 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 9 Nov (AFP)—The former director of Congolese counterintelligence, Camille Oko, today in Brazzaville denounced the "transitional government's harassments and machinations" against the country's former officials and members of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso's family.

In an AFP interview, following the seizure of several weapons in his residence by security forces, Mr. Oko, regarded as one of President Sassou-Nguesso's close associates, said he had been "threatened" on several occasions by members of the national police.

He revealed that one of his nephews, Dany Oko, had been kidnapped on 27 August by a commando group led, according to him, by a police headquarters driver. His kidnappers, who released him after three hours of interrogation, asked him questions on the activities of the former director of counterintelligence.

Furthermore, Mr. Oko said that the police had "investigated him" in connection with a fire that partially destroyed the premises of one of the biggest shops in Congo last August, the "Score."

Mr. Oko also said he had information that the district attorney, Patrice Zouala, recently opened a file on him for embezzlement of funds at the National Office of Posts and Telecommunications (ONPT). Mr. Oko said "this case is unfounded."

The former counterintelligence director also said that members of the prime minister's office "were exacting ransoms" from people suspected of having been involved in economic and financial scandals and who, for that matter, could be arrested. He cited the case of two people who, according to him, allegedly paid two and four million CFA francs each for their files to be withdrawn from court. "I have refused to do that as I am not involved in any scandal," Mr. Oko said in conclusion.

Rwanda

RPF Spokesman Interviewed on 'Fierce Fighting'

AB0911135891 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 8 Nov 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] After a period of relative quiet, there have been reports of fierce fighting in northern Rwanda between government forces and rebels of the Rwanda Patriotic Front, RPF, who invaded from Uganda a year ago. The report said the government has mounted a new offensive against an RPF stronghold in the border area of Kamwezi but were driven back by RPF forces. On the line to Brussels, Bernabe Phillips asked RPF spokesman Peter Bazaza what his information was about the fighting.

[Begin recording] [Bazaza] Our information is that the government troops have tried to again push us out of our position and so there have been fighting in Kibuye, in Buhongo, Kabuga, Bunyonga, Tabagwe, Karama, a lot of areas, I would say.

[Phillips] Fighting on what kind of scale?

[Bazaza] What you would call a large scale; that is, the government attacked us on a large scale, so you would say it is heavy fighting because if you judge from their numbers and the equipment they used and all that.

[Phillips] And the RPF responded in force?

[Bazaza] Naturally, we are now used to them. We know that ever since the cease-fire, they have been trying to push us out of our positions to justify their claim that we come from outside. And every time they tried, get away with a bloody nose. So it sort of confirms to us so much its political implication.

[Phillips] Now, is the RPF really serious about searching for peace? You blame the government for this attack, but

why do you not put your popularity to the test with the Rwandan people and see if they are interested in you at all?

[Bazaza] We would love to do that. But I do not know how one would go about that considering what is going on in Rwanda. For instance, on 25 October this year, a Mr. David Gatera, an active member of (Caltera Bella) was assassinated. In Nyamata, that is, southeast, right now there have been a lot of assassinations and arrestations [as heard]. In the Colline Kanzenze, a certain Guabukamba Fedel, Sekadjina... [changes thought] and they have been carrying out arrest and imprisonment of all those that oppose the government.

[Phillips] What is all that got to do with whether the Rwandan people are interested in the RPF or not?

[Bazaza] What it has to do with it is that those inside are already facing harassment, and despite this those who are seen to oppose the government have been killed or imprisoned; not all of them naturally, it is not possible. We know of the existence of a court under the captain Pascal Sindikangwa and Kanu Sagatwa. So in this circumstances, one fails to understand how you can put oneself to test. [end recording]

100 Rebels Reported Killed

EA1111104491 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT
11 Nov 91

[Excerpt] According to a communique from the Rwandan Armed Forces staff headquarters, the rebel cockroach [inyenzi- inkotanyi] aggressors once again attempted to infiltrate our territory on 10 November through Muvumba Commune, Byumba Prefecture. You may remember that a week ago these same adventurers also attempted unsuccessfully to infiltrate the same commune.

The rebel cockroaches were caught by surprise yesterday—as has always been the case in the past—by the Rwandan Armed Forces, who did not fail to teach them a good lesson. But will they ever understand? More than 100 dead bodies of these adventurers were actually counted, and several weapons and much ammunition were captured. The few who escaped returned to Uganda. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Opposition To Participate in National Conference

EA0811213591 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French 0430
GMT 8 Nov 91

[Excerpts] In a recent interview with Radio France International, the president of the Republic, Marshal

Mobutu Sese Seko, said that he wanted to hold elections within the next four months in Zaire.

Meanwhile, opposition political parties have finally agreed to take part in the plenary session of the national conference, scheduled to convene next week. [passage omitted]

The UDPS [Union for Democracy and Social Progress] leader, Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi, who seemed to be very reluctant until now, also announced that the UDPS and the Sacred Union would take part in the national conference. [passage omitted].

Wa Za Banga To Chair Conference

EA1011083091 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
1630 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Our colleagues from northern Zaire who were in Kinshasa have indicated that the national sovereign conference is set to start again on 15 November.

The young Wa Za Banga, vice president of the provisional office, will chair the proceedings after the resignation of Pastor Kalonji Mutambayi.

Bomb Blast Reported 11 Nov in Kinsangani

LD1111155791 Paris France-Inter Radio Network
in French 1500 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] A powerful bomb has exploded in a busy bar in Kingasani, an outlying district of Kinshasa in Zaire,

leaving 17 dead and many injured. The bomb is reported to have been planted by four men of military appearance who came in a car with no license plates.

Kingasani is a district of Kinshasa which is in turmoil: its inhabitants are known for their militant fervor toward the opposition Sacred Union.

More on Bomb Blast

AB1111214591 Paris AFP in French 2045 GMT
11 Nov 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Nov (AFP)—Fourteen people were injured yesterday in a bomb blast at a party in Kinshasa, Zairian television reported this evening. The blast, the television pointed out, occurred in the Kingasani District on the outskirts of the capital. A group of unidentified persons threw a grenade into the crowd, injuring 14 of them, according to the same source. The television did not give any further details.

Since the disturbances in Kinshasa on 23 and 24 September, several civilian groups or military deserters, who obtained weapons and ammunition, have been settling old scores and looting at night in Kinshasa, according to informed sources. These activities, although insignificant, have contributed to a climate of insecurity in the Zairian capital.

Ethiopia

Accord Signed With Egypt on Fishing Areas

EA1011202091 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 9 Nov

[Text] In order to organize and restrict fishing around the Eritrean waters in the Red Sea, a basic agreement has been reached between the Provisional Government of Eritrea and the Government of Egypt. As a result, the Provisional Government of Eritrea released the Egyptian fishermen who were in its custody on 5th November. It has also decided to release their ships in the near future. This action was taken in order to safeguard the interest of both countries and to strengthen bilateral relations.

Over 250,000 Participate in 10 Nov Demonstration

EA1111204091 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Over 250,000 residents of Addis Ababa have staged a rally in support of the charter governing the country's transitional period. The demonstrators moved from their respective localities on their own initiative and marched through the city's main streets carrying slogans written in various nationality languages and then converged on Meskel square. Among the slogans chanted by the demonstrators were "We support the transitional charter" and "We shall not succumb to chauvinism or racism". They also demanded that red terror activists be brought to trial; Addis Ababa must not become a citadel of anti-peace elements; and remnants of Worker's Party of Ethiopia and bureaucrats be removed from positions of responsibility. One of the placards read "We want national unity based on the mutual interest and desire of peoples".

The people also carried effigies of the former dictator Mengistu Haile Mariam and close collaborators like Legesse Asfaw and Fikre Selassie Wogderes and denounced their antipeople record. Asked why they joined the rally, some of the demonstrators said, owing to its objectives which calls for the prevalence of peace, and respect for the people's democratic rights (?enacted) in the national charter deserved all-round support.

Addressing the rally, Mr. Mulu Alem Abebe, representative of the transitional government in Addis Ababa region, said the national charter is a historic document which guarantees the rights of nations and nationalities to self-determination and described the demonstration as democratic and unprecedented. Mr. Mulu Alem urged the people to remain vigilant against those who are making every effort to once again plunge them into the abyss of war.

Sudanese Council for Eritrea Established

EA091111091 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0040 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Excerpt] Muhammad Siyad Barreh, foreign affairs secretary of the provisional government of Eritrea, met and

held talks in his office with the Sudanese counselor for Eritrea, al-Sayyid 'Abd al-Karim Abdallah. During the talks, al-Sayyid 'Abd al-Karim briefed Mr. Muhammad Siyad Barreh on the present and future tasks of the [Sudanese] council [for Eritrea] and said the establishment of this council will play a big role in strengthening relations between Eritrea and Sudan.

Mr. Muhammad Siyad Barreh gave assurances about the readiness of the provisional government of Eritrea to help make the Sudanese council more efficient. [passage omitted]

Kenya

President Moi Returns From 1-Day Visit to Uganda

EA0911191091 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, who made a one-day official visit to Uganda today, held talks with President Yoweri Museveni in Jinja. During the talks, the two presidents declared their determination to enhance and strengthen economic and political cooperation and consolidate the historical ties of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. President Moi and President Museveni reiterated their commitment to good neighborliness and peace between the two countries.

Emphasizing on the need for regular consultations, they agreed to implement the establishment of a permanent joint ministerial commission for cooperation between the two countries. The two leaders instructed their foreign ministers to ensure that the permanent joint commission was established before 31st January 1992.

They renewed the call for [the] improvement and strengthening of regular contacts of security and border officials of the two countries with the aim of consolidating security at the common border. Both leaders noted that although there were warm diplomatic relations between the two countries, economic cooperation had not been fully exploited. They therefore agreed that the permanent joint commission shall be the organ to conduct matters of mutual economic and commercial interests. They declared their commitment to strengthen the PTA [Preferential Trade Area], the Northern Transit Corridor, and Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Desertification, IGADD.

They affirmed their commitment and faith in the OAU in resolving Africa's political problems in an African framework. In this regard they called on groups in the continent to forge understanding in their respective countries and in the continent.

President Moi invited President Museveni to visit Kenya at a mutually convenient date. President Museveni accepted the invitation. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, President Moi returned home this evening after making a one-day visit to Uganda, where he held talks

with President Yoweri Museveni. President Moi was escorted by his host, President Museveni, to Malaba River border, where he was given a hero's welcome by thousands of Kenyans who had turned up at the border town.

President Moi Not To Visit Ethiopia as Reported

EA1011222791 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Summary] President Moi will not be going to Ethiopia tomorrow [11 November] as announced in our seven o'clock [1600 local] news bulletin.

Opposition Urges No Bloodshed at 16 Nov Rally

AB1011205991 Paris AFP in English 1614 GMT
10 Nov 91

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 10 (AFP) - Six Kenyan opposition figures on Sunday [10 November] urged their supporters and the security forces to avoid bloodshed at a planned pro-democracy rally next weekend which the government has declared illegal.

At least 20 people were killed in anti-government riots last year after violence broke out at an illegal meeting of opposition supporters protesting the detention of politicians who had called for an end to one-party rule.

Martin Shikuku, one of the six founders of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD), told journalists that this week's rally would give Kenyans a chance to "approve or disapprove" of FORD's calls for democracy.

President Daniel arap Moi has banned the meeting, to be held in the heart of a sprawling Nairobi slum next Saturday [16 November].

On November 1, Moi warned people not to go to the venue—the Kamukunji meeting ground where pro-independence rallies used to be held against British colonial rule—saying that security forces would "take drastic action within their power" against anyone found there.

But FORD, which in fear of bloody clashes between its supporters and security forces last month called off an earlier planned public meeting that the government had also banned, has vowed to go ahead this time.

Shikuku, a former member of parliament, said freedom of assembly was a constitutional right in Kenya. He added that there would be no violence if the police did not "provoke" people, urging them "to maintain order and not to harm the people".

He said FORD leaders were ready "to die or go to jail for the cause of democracy."

FORD has appealed to the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, the U.S. Congress and Britain's House of Commons to help Kenya achieve a "peaceful restoration of democracy", Shikuku added.

FORD is ready to open a political dialogue with the government or any other group in Kenya, he said.

National Airline To Resume Flights To RSA

MB0811190891 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] The executive chairman of Kenya Airways, Mr. (Philip Endegwa), says the airline will be flying to South Africa from 4 December in an attempt to tap the South African market.

Making this announcement in Nairobi, Mr. (Endegwa) said this was part of a series of new programs to help boost the airline's revenue, which included the leasing of a new Boeing 737-200.

The Nairobi-to-Johannesburg flight will give reciprocal rights to South African Airways, and the airlines will handle each other's operational services at their respective international airports.

Kenya Airways previously announced a service to the Indian Ocean islands, which is due to come into operation soon and will begin a service in Bangkok in July next year.

Bank Employees End Strike, To Resume Work

EA0811134091 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] The banking strike is over and unionizable employees have agreed to resume work tomorrow. Day-long negotiations between Kenya Union of Commercial Food and Allied Workers, Kenya Bankers Employers Association, and Labor Ministry officials ended in a three-point return-to-work formula. Labor Minister Philip Masinde announced that all parties had agreed [that] all striking workers were to resume work immediately, that the parties were to pursue the issue of the medical scheme at the industrial court beginning today until the matter is finalized and, thirdly, there would be no victimization on either side.

In his remarks afterwards, the acting general secretary of the Commercial Food and Allied Workers Union, H. Kagundu, observed the medical scheme issue was too trivial a matter to go to court as it was the employees' right.

The unionizable bank employees have been on strike for two days protesting the bank's refusal to extend medical cover to include families of the employees. The strike affected 11 towns nationwide and Nairobi.

Tanzania

Government Lifts Tourism Sanctions Against RSA

MB0811145091 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] The current Tanzanian parliamentary session in Dodoma has opened the door to Tanzania for South Africans

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after three decades of exclusion, following the reforms of the past year by the government of President F. W. de Klerk.

The move, which also allows Tanzanians to visit South Africa, is hoped to boost Tanzania's vital tourism industry.

Announcing the decision, Tanzanian Prime Minister and Vice President Mr. John Malecela told parliament that it was part of the recent Commonwealth agreement which recommended the removal of sanctions against South Africa in fields such as tourism.

He said relations between the Tanzania and South Africa would acquire a new face, due to the political developments in South Africa.

Uganda

Reportage on Visit by Kenyan President Moi

Moi, Delegation To Visit

EA0711212591 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] It has been announced from State House, Entebbe, that President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya will pay a one-day official visit to Uganda on Saturday [9 November] at the invitation of President Yoweri Museveni. During the visit, Mr. Moi and President Yoweri Museveni will hold talks. There will also be official bilateral talks between the officials of the two governments after which a joint communique is expected to be issued. President Moi will also visit various industrial complexes in Jinja during the visit.

The Kenyan president will be accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Ndolo [Ayah]; the minister of industry, Mr. Biwott; the minister of commerce, Mr. Magugu; the minister of information and broadcasting, Mr. Kanyi [as heard]; the attorney general, Mr. Wako; and other high-ranking officials from the Kenya government.

Moi Arrives 9 Nov

EA0911145091 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0700 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya has arrived in Uganda for a one-day official visit at the invitation of President Yoweri Museveni. He arrived at the Uganda-Kenya border post of Malaba at exactly 0800. From Malaba, he proceeded to Jinja, where he is scheduled to visit a number of industries.

Moi Departs; Communique Issued

EA101115091 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0400 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Presidents Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and Yoweri Museveni of Uganda have declared their determination

to enhance and strengthen the economic and political cooperation between the two countries.

In a joint communique issued at the end of President Moi's one-day visit to Uganda, the two leaders reiterated their commitment to good neighborliness and peace between the two countries. They noted with satisfaction the normalization of diplomatic relations epitomized by the recent exchange of high commissioners.

On economic cooperation, the two leaders agreed that the two countries enter into a trade agreement and the appropriate banking arrangements be made. They also agreed that border trade be liberalized by decentralizing border trade licensing in order to harmonize trade activities on either side of the border.

At the regional level, the presidents recalled the tripartite meeting they held on 17th October in Harare with President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, and noted that regional cooperation and the revival of institutions of an east African character would form the basis of economic success in the region. In this respect they agreed to continue consultations on the matter. They also reiterated their commitment to the strengthening of all regional organizations like the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] and IGADD [Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Desertification] as vital institutions for development in the region.

On the political situation on the continent, the two presidents reaffirmed their commitment and faith in the OAU in resolving Africa's political problems in an African framework. They renewed their confidence and appreciation at the efforts of the current OAU chairman and the secretary general in guiding these continental efforts. In this regard, they called upon conflicting groups on the continent to forge understanding in the interests of their respective countries and Africa.

Regarding the serious economic situation in Africa and the perils which the debt problem is wreaking on the continent, the two leaders emphasized the need for continued and concerted OAU efforts to tackle and overcome this problem in close collaboration with the rest of the international community. They appealed to the industrialized countries of the north for understanding and assistance.

The two presidents welcomed the convening in Madrid [on] 30th October 1991 of an international conference on the Middle East and expressed the hope that it will lead to a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, held from 16th to 22nd of October, and particularly welcomed the commitment by Commonwealth leaders to continue action to bring about the end of apartheid and the establishment of a free, democratic, nonracial and prosperous South Africa. They all welcomed the call by the Commonwealth for the free possible flow of multilateral trade on terms fair and

equitable to all, taking account of the special requirements of developing countries, and an adequate flow of resources from the developed to the developing countries, and action to alleviate the debt burden of developing countries, mostly in need.

During the course of his visit, President Moi toured the industrial town of Jinja and visited Kakira sugar factory, casements [as heard], and the silos in Jinja.

The Kenyan leader was accompanied on his official visit to Uganda by a number of cabinet ministers and other high-ranking government officials. The Ugandan delegation, led by President Museveni, included ministers and a number of permanent secretaries.

Immediately after their talks and the issuing of the communique at the Crested Crane Hotel in Jinja, President Museveni and his guest drove straight to the common border between the two countries of Malaba. At exactly 5.30 p.m., amid a downpour, the two heads of state bade farewell to each other.

Official Receives Chinese, Cuban Envoys

EA0811214091 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1400 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Excerpts] China has given 28,000 bicycles and spare parts and tools to the National Resistance Movement. The first batch of the bicycles has been handed to the first deputy prime minister and national political commissar, Mr. Eriya Kategaya, by the Chinese ambassador in Uganda, Mr. Xie Youkun. The ceremony took place at the National Resistance Movement secretariat in Kampala. [passage omitted] The deputy prime minister and national political commissar expressed gratitude to China for the donation which he described as a timely contribution to the development of Uganda. Mr. Kategaya said the bicycles will be distributed to lower RC's [resistance committees] throughout the country.

The Chinese ambassador, Mr. Xie Youkun said China and Uganda are great friends and will continue to cooperate and to assist each other.

Later, the first deputy prime minister and national political commissar received the Cuban ambassador to Uganda, Mr. Vernier, who paid a courtesy call on him. The two reviewed bilateral relations between Uganda and Cuba and discussed matters of mutual interest. The Cuban ambassador also briefed the national political commissar about the results of the Cuban Communist Congress held last month which he described as positive, making the party stronger and providing the Cuban people with more political freedom.

Mr. Vernier also briefed Mr. Kategaya on the latest developments in the Cuban internal situation.

Minister Receives Visiting Chinese Delegation

EA1111790091 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1400 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] The leader of the visiting Chinese delegation and vice-chairman of the People's Government of Ningxia Hui in China, Mr. Cheng Faguang, has said China wants to ensure that future cooperation between China and Uganda, especially in the economic field, is given a firm foundation. Mr. Cheng stated this when his delegation met the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Kirunda Kivejinja, in Kampala this morning. He said the Chinese Government is convinced that projects implemented under cooperation between the two countries would be of benefit to Uganda. He said the mission of his delegation is to ensure that projects initiated under the program are completed.

The minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Kirunda Kivejinja, informed the delegation that the existing good relationship has enabled Uganda to become self-sufficient in rice. He also told them that the country is in the process of laying a new foundation for the Ugandan society and hoped that technical assistance given to Uganda will help her to overcome her biggest problem of backwardness.

Journalists 'Unanimously' Reject Mass Media Bill

AB0811152091 Paris AFP in English 1429 GMT
8 Nov 91

[Text] Kampala, Nov 8 (AFP)—Ugandan journalists have unanimously rejected a new law proposed by the government to control the mass media. In a strongly-worded 11-point resolution at the end of a two-day seminar here on Thursday, the journalists described the proposed law as "ill-conceived, superfluous and misguided."

The bill "grossly encroaches on the fundamental freedoms and rights enshrined in the Ugandan Constitution and international law," the resolution said.

It said the bill "was dictatorial because it unduly vests wide and discretionary powers into the hands of the minister for information and broadcasting."

The journalists, who have had so far enjoyed unprecedented freedom under President Yoweri Museveni's government, explained that the government and the legislature had no right to enact a law imposing restrictions on the press. [sentence as received]

Consequently, they demanded that the media be allowed absolute freedom as permitted by the Constitution.

The seminar, which attracted nearly all the journalists in the country, also rejected the proposal by the Ministry of Information to establish a Media Council. "We reject it entirely because adopting it would be tantamount to the press surrendering its freedom to the state," the journalists argued.

They urged the government to recognise the disciplinary board established by the Uganda Journalists Association (UJA) to deal with public complaints against the press and to discipline any breach of professional conduct.

The journalists' statement also condemned the government for monopoly of the public media and urged for the

decentralisation and democratisation of radio Uganda and Uganda television which, they said, were maintained by public funds.

The rejection of the bill was unanimous, with even the government-owned New Vision newspaper emphasising in an editorial on Thursday that it was "misguided and badly drafted."

De Klerk Departs for Israel, Taiwan, Mauritius

*MB0911193391 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 9 Nov 91*

[Text] Already on his way to Israel is the state president, who left for the week-long visit to the Jewish state and the Republic of China this afternoon.

On their return next Sunday [17 November], Mr. and Mrs. de Klerk and the foreign minister will visit Mauritius. The state visits to Israel and the Republic of China will be a chance for Mr. de Klerk to strengthen the ties of friendship between South Africa and those countries. The state president will not only inform Israel, the ROC, and Mauritius of the reform process, but economic relations will also come under the spotlight.

Healthy trade relations already exist between the Republic of China and South Africa, and cooperation in other fields is likely to be investigated.

Reportage on De Klerk Visit to Israel

WA1111125891

For reportage on the visit by State President F.W. de Klerk to Israel, including his meetings with Israeli Prime Minister Shamir and President Herzog, please see the Israel section of the 12 November Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Pretoria, USSR To Restore Consular-Level Tier

*MB0911150691 Johannesburg SABA in English
1451 GMT 9 Nov 91*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 9 SABA—The Soviet Union and South Africa on Saturday agreed to restore consular relations between the two countries and exchange consular offices.

A joint protocol by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Boris Pankin received from Moscow and released by Mr Botha's office in Pretoria reads:

"The Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, being conscious that establishing and broadening of the South African-Soviet cooperation meets the interests of the people of both countries, taking into consideration the importance of the process of democratic change in both countries, which has created a favourable climate for a qualitative improvement in bilateral relations, guided by the objectives and principles of the UN Charter, have agreed to restore the consular relations between the two countries, severed in 1956, and to exchange consular offices."

Mr Botha's office said the minister and his Russian counterpart had held two hours of "constructive discussions" before signing the protocol in Moscow on Saturday.

Angola Grants State Airline Overflight Rights

*MB0911131191 Johannesburg SABA in English
1137 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[By Hilka Birns]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 9 SABA—Angola has granted full overflight rights to South African Airways [SAA], ending 16 years of Angolan prohibition against the airline. This was confirmed by SAA's chief executive, Mr Gert van der Veer, at a ceremony for the delivery of SAA's new Airbus A320 at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport on Saturday [9 November]. The clearance is expected to shorten the airline's London and North American routes by at least one hour.

The Angolan approval, given on Thursday, meant Tanzania now remained the only African country which had not yet given full overflight rights to the airline, said Mr van der Veer. He however confirmed a SAA plane carrying 13 tons of cargo and a full passenger load of African National Congress [ANC] returnees had on Wednesday flown from the Tanzanian capital Dar es Salaam to Johannesburg. The flight formed part of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees' repatriation programme of ANC exiles.

By flying through Angolan airspace on Saturday morning, SAA's new R[and]135 million Airbus A320 had set a record for the fastest twin-engined flight between Abidjan, the Ivory Coast, and Johannesburg, said Mr van der Veer. The aircraft, the first of its kind to be added to SAA's fleet, touched down on South African soil on Saturday morning to the cheers of hundreds of champagne-sipping spectators. Applause greeted the plane, named Blue Crane with the registration number ZS-SHA, as it made a low fly-past before landing.

Minister of economic co-ordination and public enterprises, Dr Dawie de Villiers, was on hand to welcome top SAA and Airbus executives and guests, including South African courtier Mr Peter Soldatos, who disembarked to the sounds of "Those Magnificent Men in Their Flying Machines". The Airbus A320 was assembled in Toulouse from parts manufactured in five different countries. It is acknowledged as being the world's most technologically advanced passenger aircraft with improved fuel efficiency, wing design and other aerodynamic features.

The Blue Crane is the first of seven of its kind bought by SAA at a total cost of R945 million, three of which will be delivered to South Africa within the next few weeks.

National Party Approves 'Equal Voting Rights'

*MB0811171291 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1600 GMT 8 Nov 91*

[Text] The National Party's [NP] guidelines for a new constitution were approved unanimously today by the

NP in the Transvaal. All four provincial congresses of the party have accepted the guidelines.

The proposals make provision, among other things, for a participating democracy in which all South African citizens would have equal voting rights without a majority dominating a minority. The proposals also make provision for a bicameral parliament, a collective presidency, and a multiparty cabinet.

Minister Viljoen Addresses NP Transvaal Congress

*MB0811154091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1426 GMT 8 Nov 91*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 8 SAPA—The government had learnt from mistakes of the past and had moved away from its historical heritage of parliamentary sovereignty and the Westminster system in its proposals for a constitutional framework, Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen said on Friday.

Addressing the Transvaal National Party [NP] Congress in Pretoria, he said the proposals had instead adopted the principles of a constitutional government, which favoured the sovereignty of the Constitution rather than Parliament, and the idea of participative democracy.

The Constitution must enjoy a higher status than other laws and must be enforceable by the law courts, he said.

Dr Viljoen said minorities could only be protected through the protection of political parties.

"We believe that protection of minority political parties is the only practical way to ensure that the political interests of minority groups can be protected."

ANC Responds to De Klerk NP Transvaal Speech

*MB0811142691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1405 GMT 8 Nov 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: African National Congress [ANC], Friday, 8 November 1991: "Press statement of the ANC in response to President de Klerk's speech to the Transvaal party congress of the National Party [NP] 8th November, 1991"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] is rather surprised that at a time, when the path towards serious negotiations about the future of South Africa seems to lie open before us, State President de Klerk should make a speech whose tone and content do little to contribute to a positive atmosphere and seem calculated to generate hostility.

We gained the impression that this was the response of a politician who is extremely uncomfortable with the negotiating process and is perhaps looking for a way out. One could also draw the inference from De Klerk's speech that his devotion to democracy is, at best, equivocal.

President de Klerk's address to the Transvaal Congress of the National Party [NP] is completely at variance with the stated commitment of the government and the party

that heads it to negotiate a democratic transformation of South Africa. President de Klerk told his audience that the National Party's commitment is conditional. Conditional upon a future constitution entrenching certain property rights; conditional upon democratisation not resulting in an ANC victory at the polls; conditional upon a host of guarantees that the accumulated privileges the whites enjoy will not be disturbed.

The supporters of the National Party should not be fooled by this rhetoric. In the last instance, decisions affecting the future economy will be made by a democratically elected government, no matter which party heads it.

President de Klerk's reckless remarks regarding the ANC, its allies and the relations among them, add little to public debate other than shallow and vulgar abuse, reminiscent of his predecessor, Mr P.W. Botha, towards the end of his political career.

The two day national work stoppage was a clear demonstration of popular opposition to VAT [value-added tax] and the unilateral actions of the De Klerk government. The millions who chose to stay at home acted on their own free will. Unable to understand the overwhelming public support that the strike won, De Klerk seeks to attribute it to intimidation. This charge is unworthy and extremely insulting to the ordinary South African citizens who freely chose this means to draw national attention to their grievances.

Neither the ANC nor COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] have the capacity, let alone the desire, to compel millions of people to forgo two days of wages and salaries. Indeed the only show of force, evident on every township street, at every bus and train terminal and deployed at strategic points throughout the cities, was that of the SAP [South African Police] and SADF [South African Defense Force]. The only threats that were uttered came from those who seemed determined to break the strike. The only appeals for calm and a dignified protest came from the ANC and COSATU.

President de Klerk's barely-concealed threats to employ repressive measures against the democratic trade union movement and its supporters will cow neither COSATU nor the ANC. He claims the National Party government is already taking the necessary steps. Do these include more acts of political destabilisation along the lines of the Inkatha-gate scandal? Such threats only fuel existing tensions and will further undermine confidence in the government's commitment to change.

There is a growing national consensus in support of an all party conference before the end of November 1991. Nothing that the National Party and its leadership say should be permitted to deflect the country from that course.

For its part, the ANC shall continue ongoing discussions and exchanges with all parties and movements in preparation for such an all party conference. We are committed to bringing the negotiating process to its logical

conclusion, the creation of a democratic society. We shall not permit President de Klerk to scuttle it.

Issued by: Department of Information and Publicity,
P.O. Box 61884, Marshalltown 2307, Johannesburg.

COSATU Chief Responds to De Klerk

MB0811145491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1357 GMT 8 Nov 91

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]: "Address by Jay Naidoo, general secretary of COSATU, to the INDICATOR newspaper's human rights award and Newsmaker of the Year function—Lenasia [Johannesburg], 8th November 1991"]

[Text] The die is cast. Our people want freedom. They reject unilateral minority rule, that is the message that millions of workers, small businessmen, unemployed, women children—you and I—sent to this illegitimate government on the 4th and 5th November.

The people have unreservedly endorsed our programme for change, they have overwhelmingly rejected the agenda the Nationalist Party seeks to impose on the people. Only the blindness of racist arrogance will not see the writing on the wall.

We have had enough of apartheid rule, of the sickening cycle of violence, of the endless destruction of our economy and natural resources which has characterised this white monopoly of economic and political power.

It is a tragi-comedy for the Nationalist Party to now present itself as the party of the future. No amount of chemistry is going to cleanse the soul of a party whose policies so systematically stripped our people of their human rights and dignity and brutalised millions throughout the sub-continent.

The old attitudes still pervade the "newspeak" of the Nationalist Party as they regurgitate the policies of apartheid. Their notion of a multi-party government where a minority party can demand the same right to rule as a majority party is an insult to our intelligence.

The current crisis has only one solution. We want our freedom and we want it now. The people rejected dictatorships in the past, and they will do so in the present and the future. No government is going to rule without the consent of the people. COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] vows, together with other democratic formations, to ensure that accountability and open government is firmly ingrained in the future fabric of society.

It is unfortunately necessary for us to publicly respond to last night's attacks on COSATU and the ANC [African National Congress]. There are four comments we must make.

Firstly, we should not look to Naidoo and noses, but to [Fiance Minister] Barend [Du Plessis] and his bungling, if we want to find the cause of the general strike. Du Plessis' ill-considered implementation of VAT [value-added tax],

his unilateral and ad-hoc responses, and his inability to understand the need for negotiations are to blame.

Secondly, we note with concern that De Klerk has called on employers to discipline workers and to show unionists who is the boss. We urge employers not to allow De Klerk to lead them by the nose. Jumping into bed with the Nationalist Party will only bring more trouble to our land. It will be about as profitable as a cruise on the Oceanos [a ship which sank].

Thirdly, we believe De Klerk is being dishonest. On the one hand he tells his supporters that—"The National Party is not prepared to allow the ANC [African National Congress] or any other party or movement to take over power". On the other hand he tells us and the world he is ready to usher in a democratic dispensation. Which is it to be, Mr de Klerk? Either you are lying to us and the world or you are lying to the white electorate who are increasingly rejecting you. Democracy means universal franchise, free and fair elections, and all participants accepting the outcome—or do you have something else in mind if the voting goes against you?

Finally, we are concerned to hear threats of a clampdown against the union movement. Why, when you hear a mighty roar from the people do you respond with kragdadigheid [force] rather than by listening? Perhaps the government should clarify what it has in mind. Will it be another new labour law. If so then read the history books Mr de Klerk. Will it be arrests, detentions and show trials? We have coped with these in the past and we will endure them again if need be. Or will it be more assassinations, death squads and bombings? Whatever De Klerk has in mind he should know that we will not be bullied into relinquishing our democratic right to peaceful protest.

What can we say to De Klerk after his childish attack last night? We say to him we want democracy, not revenge. We are prepared to be generous. Despite everything this white minority government has done we continue to espouse the cause of non-racialism. We continue to say that South Africa belongs to all who live in it—black and white. There is a place for everyone, even for him.

We ask him and his National Party to recognise the misery and suffering their economic and political policies have caused. Acknowledge that your Nationalist Party is not God's gift to South Africa. Accept that it cannot be the referee, the main player and, in the words of our great leader Walter Sisulu, the scorekeeper.

We call on the Nationalist Party to have humility as this is not a weakness but a strength. Accept that the only way forward is to step down in favour of a government of national unity.

On the side of the democratic movement our doors are open to genuine negotiations. But we will not allow the government to unilaterally restructure the economy or dictate the political agenda.

Let me turn now to the issue of the economy. On one point we are all agreed—the economy is in a mess. We need to take urgent steps to jointly restructure it. This is the real issue thrown up by the general strike. Socio-economic restructuring needs all major actors—unions, employers, major political players, and the state—to sit down and negotiate a way out of the mess. We cannot understand why the government is resisting our proposal to establish a socio-economic negotiating forum. We cannot wait for political democracy before addressing the need for socio-economic development.

We are stretching out a hand to employers and the state on this matter. Up to now they are refusing to take it. The government appears more concerned to blame others for our country's economic crisis and to whip up mass media hysteria against the union movement.

We are sick and tired of being blamed for the state of the South African economy. There are plenty of countries with strong economies and strong unions. We have had no say, whatsoever, in running either the country or the economy. Did we introduce VAT? Did we propose white elephants like Mossgas [Mossel Bay gas project]? Did we make the Rubicon speech which overnight demolished the international value of the rand? Did we promote the creation of endless racial bureaucracies supported by the taxpayer? Did we place our country in enormous international debt? Have we been involved in illegal foreign currency dealings or insider trading and speculation on the stock exchange? Was it our government which effectively demolished the system of black education so that today we have so many functionally illiterate people? Was it we who established the hostel system, the locus of so much violence today?

We are calling for a joint approach in reconstructing and transforming the economy. Once organised employers and the state accept the challenge then we can begin to discuss the substantive issues. Instead of mass hysteria the government and big business must be prepared to sit down and put forward concrete programmes for combatting poverty, ensuring economic growth, implementing proper training programmes, providing jobs, meeting the needs of the people and making us internationally competitive.

The challenges we face are massive. The following questions must help us assess economic proposals.

1. Will economic growth remove poverty and stabilise democracy?
2. Can we successfully adapt a rapidly changing world economy? [sentence as received]
3. Can we deal with the impact of environmental degradation on the economy?

Our door is open for negotiations, we either collectively determine the way forward for a new South Africa or we

plunge into the abyss of conflict and confrontation. The choice is in the hands of the present government. History will judge them.

In conclusion I salute the INDICATOR newspaper. Together with other independent newspapers you have been at the forefront of exposing apartheid hypocrisy and the conspiracy of silence that surrounded the notorious crimes against our people. We need to defend and advance the cause of ethical, non-partisan and independent investigative journalism—even when it is directed against our own mistakes.

In this spirit I accept, on behalf of COSATU, the award as Newsmaker of the Year. It is a tribute not to individual leaders but to the tireless contributions ordinary men and women have made to the cause of freedom.

Police Revise Welkom Violence Casualty Figures

MB1111103991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0926 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 11 SAPA—Police on Monday [11 November] corrected their earlier death-count and injury figures from violence at Welkom's President Steyn gold mine. Pretoria police spokesman, Capt Burgen van Rooyen, confirmed 54 miners died and 145 were wounded at the mine since Friday. He admitted the police's Monday morning unrest report, saying 52 mineworkers were killed and 175 injured during the past 24 hours, had been incorrect.

The new police statistics are closer to, but still do not quite tally with those of Anglo American spokesmen, who on Monday morning insisted the weekend fighting had claimed the lives of 52 people. Police said a total of 70 mine workers were killed and 184 wounded since faction fighting between Xhosas and Sothos erupted at the mine on Sunday last week, ahead of a two-day nation-wide strike against the implementation of value added tax. Anglo American statistics for the week remained at 67 dead and 174.

Police and mine officials however agreed the situation at the Welkom mine was calm, but "very tense" on Monday, as management and employee representatives met to find solutions to the fighting, the worst on South African mines this year.

[Orange] Free State police spokesman, Col Johan Fouche, claimed disagreement between Xhosa and Sotho miners about last week's stayaway had sparked off the killing of 16 workers and the wounding of 39 others on Sunday last week. No witnesses had however come forward to clarify which faction had started the trouble, he said.

Tension had simmered throughout the week and police reinforcements were called in on Friday after clashes at the mine's Number Four shaft, which left 25 people dead and 40 others wounded, he said. The fighting had

resurfaced at the Number Two shaft hostels on Sunday night, where police found 26 bodies and 45 wounded.

He said three more bodies were later picked-up around the Number Four shaft compound where 60 miners had been wounded when workers clashed using crude weapons such as knobkerries and sticks. Police would remain on the mine premises on Monday as further outbreaks were expected, he added.

Anglo American spokesman, Mr Fanie Ernst, told SAPA the renewed violence was retaliatory. This was dismissed as "speculative" by a spokesman for Freegold, who owns the mine. The company refused to further comment on the cause of the violence, saying it was bound to comment exclusively to the Goldstone Standing Commission on Violence and Intimidation, which was investigating the matter. For the same reason, reporters were not being allowed into the affected mine areas and not being permitted to speak to the hospitalised workers.

Mine Workers To Be Replaced

MB1111120891 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Our Bloemfontein staff reports that fighting factions at the Numbers Two and Four shafts of the President Steyn Gold Mine at Welkom are being paid off. Arrangement are being made to replace the workers, and production is expected to be resumed some time this week. Production at the two shafts were stopped yesterday.

Paper Lists Importers Supplying Arms Industry

MB0911072291 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 8-14 Nov 91 p 3

[Report by Paul Stober and Gavin Evans: "Major SA [South African] Companies Implicated"]

[Text] At least 61 South African and 38 overseas companies were involved in importing and exporting thousands of [metric] tons of armaments for Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] in the mid-1980s, official state documents in the hands of The Weekly Mail show.

The South African companies included seven Armscor affiliate companies and 55 private and public companies, including some major players in the South African economy. Among these are the following:

- The Barlow Rand subsidiary, Sandock Austral, imported 12.3 metric tons of explosive resistant aluminium steel from Germany for Armscor. Despite extensive attempts to contact Barlow Rand, the corporation did not respond to The Weekly Mail's calls.
- Shell South Africa imported 5.7 metric tons of Isopopyl Alcohol from the Netherlands for use by Somchem, the Armscor subsidiary which produces rockets, missiles and rocket fuel.

—Bayers South Africa imported 7.8 metric tons of cyclohexanone, also used in Armscor's Somchem missile company.

—Intertechnic (Pty) Ltd, which has branches in Cape Town and Pretoria, imported spare parts of artillery and military projectors for Somchem.

—Protea Holding (Cape) brought in parts of "bomb calorimeters" from the United States for the Armscor subsidiary.

—Nimrod International, the company listed in several transactions—including the sale of missiles, bombs, torpedoes and grenades to Iraq—could not be traced by either The Weekly Mail or MacGregor's Who Owns Whom. No evidence of the company's existence could be found, although a number of bills of entry for the export of South African goods give a Sunnyside, Pretoria, post office box address.

In several cases the carrier for the armaments was Rennies Shipping.

Other South African companies named in the documents are: Hubert Davies Electrical Engineering, Pretoria; Pretoria Instrument Makers; Tool Techniques (Pty) Ltd, Kempton Park; Protea Holding Cape; Brumco Metal Pressing, Pretoria; Hebox Textiles Ltd, Natal; Lew (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town; Sparks and Ellis (Cape) (Pty) Ltd; TI Electronics, Randburg; Rust Enterprises, Pretoria; Delgi Electronics (Pty) Ltd, Sandton; Charles Generator Services, Pretoria; Photo Agencies (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town; Suburban Guns (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town; Africarriers (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town; AA Ball, Cape Town; The Tailored Man, Johannesburg; Cullinan Electronics (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg; Prokura Diesel Services, Cape Town; Mega Plastic Industries (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg; Day Technical Products Johannesburg; RSM Chemicals (Pty) Ltd, Pretoria; Dart Communications (Pty) Ltd, Alberton; Holpro Chemicals (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg; Apecochem (Pty) Ltd; Match Trading (Pty) Ltd, New Germany; M and E Tools (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg; Biolab Chemicals (Pty) Ltd, Lynne East and Nicolas Yale, Johannesburg.

The following Armscor subsidiaries were involved: Atlas Aircraft Corporation, Eloptro, Kentron, Musgrave Manufacturers and Distributors, Pretoria and Metal Pressing, Somchem and Swartklip Products.

Foreign companies involved in exporting armaments, chemicals, equipment and technology to Armscor included the following: (West) Germany—Aylges, GMBH, Amco Chemie, Hoechst, Botek, Dragerwerk, Herman C Starck, Stucki, Elp EsChem, WP Johns and Sons; Italy—Provest, Fiar SRL; Spain—Star Boniface, Habia Fercable; Switzerland—Oerlikon, Chemische Fabric Oerlikon, Balzers Fursten, Eastman Chemical international; USA—Charles Tennant and Company, Barium and Chemicals, Electronic Systems, Information Handling, Parr Instruments, Aerolyusa; France—Ofema, Bernardy Chimie SA; Austria—Bleiberger Bergwerker, Joseph Just; Japan—Mori Seiki, Highmount Co Ltd, Marubeni; United Kingdom—Plessey Radar, Armelite Body Armour, Neil Tools, Henri Gradel; and Australia—Alphar Chemicals.

South African Press Review for 7 Nov
MB0711101191

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Criticism of Government's 'Extravagant Scam' of Sasol—Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 7 November in a page 18 editorial says the profits of the South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation, Sasol, "were annually boosted by injections of hundreds of millions of rands taken from the taxpayer. Thus, while people went without roofs over their heads, State revenue was used to keep Sasol's shareholders happy. If **THE EXECUTIVE** magazine's Sasol funding expose is true (and we believe it is), then this isn't capitalism. It isn't even communism. It is an extravagant scam by a Government which used the law to conceal facts from the people."

BUSINESS DAY

Government Will Not Abdicate Under Mass Action Threats—Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 7 November in a page 12 editorial believes the anti-value added tax, VAT, stayaway "was to drive home to an intransigent government union leaders' claims that the workers will no longer stand for unilateral action by government." However, where the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, "is in danger of overplaying its hand is in believing it can impose its will on government through mass action. Government is not about to abdicate authority or responsibility in the face of threats of further disruptions to the economy, and it is assured of considerable public support when it draws the line. On the other hand, government must surely realise the days of baasskap [dominance] are indeed over. In the interests of peaceful transition to democracy, it will have to resist the temptation to go it alone when it comes to major decisions on the use of the country's resources. How the change is managed should be up to the multi-party conference, at which the shape of a transitional authority will be the first point on the agenda. Until then, temperatures should be allowed to cool."

SOWETAN

Death Squads Strike Again—"Cowardly death squads have struck again," notes a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 7 November. "Within 24 hours three leftwing activists were murdered in the PWV [Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging] area. Their deaths bring to 50 the number of politically-motivated assassinations this year." The "National Party Government will have to take much of the blame for the development of a 'death squad' culture." "Although much credit has been heaped on the De Klerk regime for its reformist initiatives, it has failed to exorcise the 'death squad' ghosts that continue to haunt us." But "it will also behoove our political organisations to carefully examine their practices and behaviour as many of these killings are attributed to political intolerance.

They must be in the forefront to stamp out the notion that political differences can be settled by the bullet."

*** Sasol Opens Chemicals Branch in UK**

*92AF0038B Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
6 Sep 91 p 1*

[Article by Andre Brink: "New South Africa and Downfall of Communism Open Doors"]

[Text] New opportunities are being created for South African firms in Europe and elsewhere through the remarkable concurrence of political changes in South Africa and the breakup of communism in Eastern Europe.

These were the sentiments of Kent Durr, South Africa's ambassador to London, speaking yesterday in Birmingham, where he opened the office facilities of Sasol's [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation's] European branch—Sasol Chemicals Europe.

Mr. Durr said that the expansion of Sasol into Europe is happening at a particularly favorable moment in the development of South Africa's political and economic relations with the outside world.

The fact that Africa's postcolonial dream has come to nothing forces both African nations and the international community to look more realistically at the role that South Africa is playing in the development of Africa.

Mr. Durr said that all of this is happening at a moment when President F.W. de Klerk is coming into prominence as a force to be reckoned with in the political arena; diplomatic and commercial relations between South Africa and the rest of the world show a dramatic growth; more and more foreign air freight lines want to fly to the Republic; and South Africa's trade with Africa is expanding greatly.

There are also encouraging signs that South Africa stands at the threshold of readmission to the world's capital markets, and a number of foreign banks are anxious to establish themselves in South Africa.

"The internationalization of the activities and interests of South African firms will play a key role in coming years, in which the coalescence of worldwide economic and political interests will determine the future of South Africa as well," said Mr. Durr.

*** Railways' Priority Hiring of Blacks Criticized**

*92AF0038C Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans
6 Sep 91 p 3*

[Unattributed article: "Priority for Blacks Now the Policy; Transnet [transportation network] Discriminates Against Whites"]

[Text] Controversial promotions of blacks over the heads of better-qualified whites, blatant preference for blacks manifested in the granting of scholarships, and

other types of privileged treatment given to blacks by Spoornet [rail company] and other departments of Transnet have now become the order of the day with what was formerly known as the South African Railroads and Harbors department.

This policy is called "equal opportunity," but in practice it works out so that whites are generally passed over simply because they are white, and blacks are preferred simply because they are black.

This is an import from America, where it is known as "affirmative action." If 200 students apply for 80 places in a medical school, the requirement is that 16 blacks must be admitted, because blacks in the USA represent 20 percent of the population.

Qualifications

Qualifications play no role in the selection process, and it may easily happen that half of the 16 are completely incompetent and fail as the years go by, while 16 whites who are better qualified than any of the 16 blacks are turned away.

The same policy is now being implemented by Transnet, but with the difference that in South Africa it is the whites who represent 20 percent of the population. And Transnet is moving to put blacks in 80 percent of all senior positions, irrespective of the ability of the candidates and the effect that such appointments will have on the efficiency of the transportation services.

The name "equal opportunity policy" is a mockery.

"There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among Transnet's white employees because management, in its zeal to offer 'equal opportunity to everyone,' is now unabashedly discriminating against whites," says the secretary general of the Transnet Union, Mr. Philip Strauss.

"The most recent unfair work practice against the whites is Transnet's explicit preference for giving blacks time off to take advantage of scholarship grants. The excuse for the nearly exclusive recruitment of blacks for university training to prepare them for senior positions down the road with Transnet is that Transnet is an 'equal opportunity' employer."

At Pretoria University, three black students are said to be studying mechanical engineering on Transnet scholarships, but they constantly refuse to take tests. And the university tolerates this. According to our information, Transnet has assured them that it will see to it that its scholarship holders get through their examinations, also without tests. If they fail their examinations, it will be attributed to "racism." One professor remarked that he hopes he will never have to ride across a bridge built by one of those three students.

Transnet recently promoted to one of its top management positions—senior executive (in human resources)—a 36-year-old black man who had been with

the company for only two years. He had formerly worked as a floor manager in production for a firm that manufactures medicines.

Salary

According to our information, he has the equivalent of an MBA from an East German university. With his appointment the rights of a large number of whites have been overlooked. In his new position he will have 89,000 people under him.

His salary is allegedly 8,000 rands a month, and with it goes a company car and a chauffeur, plus various other perquisites.

The official responsible for this decision is the chief executive for human resources, Gert Benade, who is said to have been a magistrate in Tsumeb, whence he was transferred to the South African Transportation Services as chairman of the disciplinary council. With the abolition of this body, Mr. Benade accepted his present post, which has full jurisdiction over the implementation of the "equal opportunity" policy.

The original decision concerning the enforcement of the "equal opportunity" policy was made by Anton Moolman, the executive director of Transnet. He himself has transferred his white secretary over to another department and now has a black secretary. It is not known whether she can understand Afrikaans.

* Growing Black Recruitment in Defense Viewed

92AF0038D Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans
11 Sep 91 p 4

[Unattributed article: "South African Army Also Increasingly Black"]

[Text] The army, too, is already busily engaged in the process of changing its structure, on the "corrective measures" principle, working toward the ultimate achievement of consistency with the composition of the population, which is more black than white.

It has come to the attention of DIE AFRIKANER that army jobs have been frozen while a new deal is being worked out whereby, within a reasonably brief period of time, the army will be 50 percent white and 50 percent black.

Former senior officers of the army, who had been lured over to departments of Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa], and who are now unemployed or are about to be laid off because of the decrease in the number of Armscor projects, cannot get back into the army. In one case, such a person allegedly returned to his former commanding officer to ask to be taken back into the service. That commanding officer, who is presumably invested with the rank of brigadier, said that he was very sorry, but already the man's former job had been frozen; thus the army, from its highest to its lowest ranks, is being reclassified so that it can be divided into half white and half nonwhite.

On 24 July 1991, DIE AFRIKANER brought the case in question to the attention of the army and asked for comments on it. Thus far, no answer has been received, which confirms our suspicions that DIE AFRIKANER's information is correct.

Meanwhile, there are strong rumors in army circles that General Malan will have to vacate the portfolio of defense as speedily as possible, so that the way can be cleared for highly placed officials of the ANC [African National Congress] and its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation], to gain admission to the army.

Another rumor making the rounds is that, as soon as the multiparty conference gets off the ground—and possibly it will be transformed into an interim government—the army in its present form will not be acceptable, because it will “still be the mirror image of the apartheid government.” In order to make it acceptable in its transitional phase to all the participants in the negotiations, MK will have to become a part of the army.

*** Minister Notes Food Shortages in Rural Areas**

92AF0038A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
10 Sep 91 p 6

[Unattributed article: “Single Department Best for Agriculture, Says Kraai [van Niekerk]; Concern about Food Shortages Affecting Millions in Rural Districts”]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In his address, Dr. van Niekerk [minister of agriculture and development aid] also pointed to the serious food shortages affecting millions of people in rural districts. Although this problem is chiefly related to revenue, farmers cannot get away from this burning question.

“We shall have to help come up with strategies that will enable people to earn an income by cultivating the land in such a way that its basic potential remains undamaged.”

Assisting surviving communities receives high priority with government policymakers.

The settlement of small farmers, their participation in agricultural support structures, and their insertion into what is chiefly a market-oriented economy will have to receive more attention.

Angola

Dos Santos 10 Nov Independence Day Addresses

MB1011210391 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1902 GMT 10 Nov 91

["Address to the Nation" by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the eve of the 16th independence anniversary, in Luanda—live or recorded]

[Text] Angolan people: The path that we traveled as an independent nation until May 1991 was marked by a devastating war. We spent 16 long years of suffering before we could mark today yet another national independence anniversary.

During that period many sons of our land lost their lives, there were bereaved families, and all the resources essential to the country's reconstruction and development were wasted as result of a voracious war. [Words indistinct] courage, maturity, and resolve so that we may finally forget a past of disputes so that together we may face the challenges of the new era that has just started. As the future of the nation and of our children so demand.

In fact, only in an atmosphere of peace can we fulfill the most just aspirations of our people, and make them enjoy the huge natural resources. Only in peace can we dedicate ourselves to the development of all our resources thereby putting to the test the ingeniousness and creativity of all Angolans.

In order to establish and consolidate peace it is, however, necessary to ensure the strict fulfillment of the peace accords signed in Portugal on 31 May. It is meaningless to promise a future of well-being and happiness if we are unable to create the necessary conditions to placate spirits, to create a new internal order, mutual respect, and totally eradicate violence from our daily lives.

The implementation of those accords must always be seen within the spirit and parameters of their very expansion and consolidation. The implementation of the accords must never be used as a pretext to commit crimes with impunity, and to use fallacious subterfuges in order to protect criminals and [words indistinct] or to encourage violence, threats, and intimidation.

Instability and fear must not be promoted for political gain. Such a practice is incompatible with the new democratic order that has been established in Angola. Obviously, that practice cannot continue. Terror, abuses, threats, and intimidation are war legacies that must be eradicated from our midst once and for all.

Citizens need peace and security in order to move freely throughout the nation, to freely express their ideas and beliefs, and to dedicate themselves to production and to leisure. Nobody has the right to prevent Angolans from fully exercising their fundamental freedoms. The latter are irreversible, and have been gained by our people over the past 16 years of independence.

My government has been acting in an extremely calm and thoughtful manner in light of the abuses, crimes, and affronts that have been committed against peace, and the people. Government has done so because it believes that those are temporary situations typical of a delicate political process of national reconciliation. That stance should not, however, be regarded as a sign of weakness and impotence, or as a reappraisal of government's responsibilities [words indistinct].

The government has state responsibilities, the first of which is the protection of the peace accords, and the guarantee of general peace to all Angolans, from Cabinda to Cunene, and from the coast to eastern Angola. Government has demanded and will continue to demand adherence to the law by all Angolans. Citizens whether they belong to a party or a civic, religious, military or any other organization, owe allegiance to the law.

The recognition of the state and its institutions include the respect for the law until such time as constitutional changes take place in an atmosphere of peace, and within the context of the on-going political reforms. We will not permit anarchy, chaos, and violence to replace the civic state.

Government has been following with special attention the evolution of the delicate situation in Cabinda Province where an atmosphere of war continues as we go about implementing the peace accords. Concerned with the defense of the supreme national interests, and taking into account the province's resources within a regional context which, as we are aware, is characterized by foreign covetousness, government has initiated contacts to search for a solution that may keep Cabinda part and parcel of the Angolan nation, while meeting the aspirations of the province's residents. Obviously, no final solution will be adopted unless national consensus is reached on the subject. Such a consensus could be of a constitutional nature. Only through objective and honest recognition of national interests will we have greater unity, cohesion, and strength so that Angola may always be one people and only one nation, a motto for which generations from all corners of the fatherland have shed their generous blood and given their lives.

The guidelines of a national project based on unity and placation of spirits must first and foremost rely on the most healthy and generous forces of our society because the placation of spirits, unity and individual awareness derive from civic consciousness, moral values, educational rights to citizens and to [words indistinct]. In this context, churches and civic organizations, and cultural and professional associations have an extremely important role to play in the education and consolidation of moral and civic values, and national respect and dignity in order to uphold the country's position among other peoples and nations.

Likewise, the parties and political forces must make their utmost contribution to the creation of an atmosphere whereby each of their followers may identify themselves as

members of society, who favor peace, equality of rights and duties, and respect truth, and their fellow countrymen.

In response to lies and slanders we must come up with an example that encourages and dignifies hope. In response to destruction, and to those who promote division, and are against the most elementary norms of any society, we must construct [words indistinct] rapid development, and recovery of everything that has been destroyed or left unattended.

All pretexts for (?continued) violence, and which are a painful legacy of the war, must be abandoned in favor of reconciliation of the great Angolan family, tolerance, and the pledge for a better future.

In the past few days and within the framework of the implementation of the peace accords, we have listened to the ideas of all Angolan political forces in connection with the problems of pacification and democratization of the country, and the holding of elections in 1992.

Despite the shortcomings and the somewhat serious incidents that have taken place, which have caused delays and are a cause for concern to society, we must admit that the cease-fire has been adhered to, and that the peace process is on the right track. In fact, those incidents have been dealt with by the relevant agencies.

If there is general goodwill and cooperation it will be possible to make up for the time that has been lost, and even hold general elections in September 1992. In order to accomplish that, it will be necessary that by mid-December 1991 both government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] troops are all confined to assembly points. Once this has been achieved, it will be possible to conduct stricter patrol operations to collect those troops outside the assembly points.

In addition, it will also be necessary that prevailing shortcomings on the extension of state administration to areas still under the control of UNITA, should be resolved within the framework of the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, by mid-November 1991. Should that be accomplished, it will be possible to overcome a number of concerns that have been expressed by all political forces [words indistinct] to conduct their mobilizing and political activities in areas where infrastructures and means of communications have been destroyed, and where the state police presence is not yet being felt.

In my meetings with the national parties and political forces it was decided to postpone the definition of a framework of further meetings. This is an issue that will continue to be reviewed. Government has, however, drafted a number of legal documents which will create the political and juridical conditions to prepare the holding of elections in September 1992. Specifically, those documents include the Electoral Law which deals with issues like registration, and the holding of presidential and legislative elections; the Law on International Monitoring of General Elections; the Law on the Right

of Political Parties to Radio and Television Time; the Law on the Creation of the News Media Council; and the Registration of Commercial Radio Stations. There are other documents which deal with the review of the Constitution, the Law on Political Parties, and government assistance to political parties.

Government will also hold further meetings with the parties and political forces in connection with those legal documents. Based on the manner in which it is approved, and within the framework of the fulfillment of the Bicesse accords, the government (?will not) approve the proposal on the holding of a national sovereign conference. The holding of a national sovereign conference will not be approved. The sovereign conference will be the parliament to be elected by the Angolan people.

I would also like to announce today a date in the second half of September 1992 for the holding of general elections. Unfortunately, it has not yet been possible to consider the views of all parties, and political forces. It is for that reason that consultations will continue.

Our government is determined to (?approve) and implement three (?complex) processes, namely pacification, national democratization, and the economic reforms introduced a few years ago.

In the context of the economic stability measures, and with a view to fulfilling the national plan that was reviewed and approved by the People's Assembly five months ago, the government will complete the study on a number of actions to be carried out until December 1991. Such actions include the adaptation of the foreign exchange rate, and the price system in line with the subsequent liberalization of prices; salary (?stability) through the creation of a minimum national salary; a new salary scale for civil servants; trade liberalization; an end to the special and complementary supply system as well as foreign currency shops; the supply of basic foodstuffs covered by fixed prices; guarantee of importation of products indispensable to production, namely raw materials for the industrial sector, seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements; and efficient granting of credit facilities to national enterprises.

Those measures are designed to create conditions for the reorganization of national production, and to fully utilize existing resources. We must first rely on our own energies, and work in order to create prosperity.

The country cannot depend on imports alone. We will be deceiving ourselves if we think that we can supply all shops and pharmacies with imported goods.

In this context, it is vital that we continue to encourage Angolan entrepreneurs so that they fulfill their role as [words indistinct] agents of our economic development.

Greater attention must be given to peasants and workers so that they may feel encouraged, and dedicate themselves to work with renewed energies to speed up economic recovery and reconstruction of the country. It is in

this noble task of building and reconstructing what has been destroyed that those who are really committed to the resolution of the problems faced by our people and the nation as a whole play an outstanding role.

In the short period since the end of military hostilities, the government has already completely reconstructed 20 bridges. In view of the human and material resources that have been utilized, some of those bridges deserve to be inaugurated on the occasion of Independence Day. Those bridges include the Mandambela, (?Lovua), Lugiri, Cussangai, Cacuito, Que, (Minhaor), Lukunga, and Capelo bridges. By the end of December 1991 another 20 bridges will be reconstructed, and we expect that figure to rise to 30 in 1992.

Meanwhile, several roads have been repaired, including the Luanda-Sumbe-Quicongo road, and the existing road linking Cabinda to Cacondo. Ten other roads, including the [name indistinct]- (?Tombo) road, the Sumbe-Gabela road, the Luanda-Dondo road, and the Lobito-Canjala road are in process of being completed.

The Malange-Saurimo road has been reopened to traffic, though improvement works are still in progress. A pontoon bridge has been installed on the [name indistinct] river on the Luanda-Caxito- Banza Congo road.

Efforts are still being made to reopen the Benguela railroad, though the emergency program is being implemented. Trains have already reached Huambo City, and traffic will return to normal between that city and the port of Lobito by the end of November 1991. Once this phase has been completed, repair work will begin shortly on the railroad stretch between Huambo and Bie. Works are scheduled to be completed within three months.

Likewise, the reconstruction of the Luanda railroad has been completed. Trains have been running regularly between Luanda and Malange City since August 1991. Our actions will now center on the reconstruction of railway stations on that line. New rail cars will be purchased.

In the same spirit of rebuilding infrastructures indispensable to the people, a number of first, second, and third grade schools are about to be built in Luanda. An identical program is underway in Benguela, and smaller ones in other provinces.

Those are only a few examples which I have cited in order to salute and encourage all those who have worked and endured hardships to develop Angola because they believe in its future.

Within the context of the on-going profound changes in our country, the government has been acting with extreme patience and tolerance. This is the only way which guarantees the complete and effective democratization of Angolan society, and the current trend to multipartyism. Awareness of this fact should make everybody certain that the defense of the just aspiration of our people to peace, dignity, security, and well-being is the duty of all. The government regards it as a

principle from which it will not deviate. Government will strictly comply with its duties and responsibilities.

Finally, I wish that the 16th anniversary of national independence, the first to be marked in peace, may decisively contribute to the emergence of a new era of harmony among all Angolans. Thank you very much.

MPLA Issues Declaration on Independence Anniversary

*MB1011142691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Nov 91*

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party has asked the government to permit a broader participation of political forces and civilians in political life. The political forces and civilians were urged to give their creative contribution in a spirit of harmony and tolerance in order to consolidate peace, and democratize Angola.

While defending the continued dialogue with all political forces as the right approach to [words indistinct] the national issues, the Political Bureau of the MPLA rejected the holding of a national (?sovereign) conference because it would endanger the peace process, and the full democratization of society.

The MPLA Political Bureau urged the government to speed up the confinement of troops, to extend state administration throughout the country, to ensure the free movement of people and goods, and to allow citizens to freely express their political views. The Political Bureau urged the government to fulfill the economic and social programs, and to secure the help of the international community for the programs of assistance and reintegration of people who have been displaced and maimed by the war, as well as the refugees and demobilized military personnel.

The MPLA Political Bureau criticized UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] for preventing the movement of people and goods, for intimidating and attacking defenseless citizens, for arbitrarily arresting people, and for not being serious in the release of prisoners of war and of conscience. The MPLA Political Bureau also criticized UNITA for illegally occupying diamond-rich areas, public installations, and private houses.

In its declaration issued on the occasion of Independence Day, the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party pays homage to the national independence heroes, notably Dr. Antonio Agostinho Neto, and salutes all civilians, political forces, and church officials.

Savimbi: Dos Santos 10 Nov Speech 'Gives Hope'

*MB1111203591 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Nov 91*

[Report on speech by UNITA [Nationa? Union for the Total Independence of Angola] President Jonas

Savimbi's speech at the opening of a UNITA office in Luanda on 11 November—passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] Dr. Jonas Savimbi has said that to celebrate the independence anniversary without war is a gain for everyone. He said that the consolidation of peace featured high among Angola's current problems. Speaking at the opening of UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] office in Luanda today, Dr. Savimbi said that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' address to the nation gives hopes in that inflammatory speeches serve no purpose.

[Savimbi] "Yesterday, I heard the president of the Republic's address to the nation. By and large, I can say that the address gives hope, because inflammatory speeches serve no purpose. [applause] Yet, I would still like to state UNITA's position in order not to create misunderstandings.

"There is an alliance between the government and UNITA. It has been established within the framework of the Bicesse Accords. The latter are the only basis not only for peace, but also for free and fair elections. One cannot do anything without the Bicesse Accords. Therefore, we will honestly cooperate with government within the framework of the Bicesse Accords.

UNITA, however, is an opposition movement. On the one hand we are cooperating with the government so that the Bicesse Accords may be fulfilled. On the other hand we are an opposition movement with different political, economic, and social programs, and a different outlook on Angola's society.

Jonas Savimbi added: It is our duty to [words indistinct] to peace. All government agencies which still oppress [words indistinct]. Likewise, it is also a duty [words indistinct].

[Savimbi] "We want to use our influence in order to help the government in Luanda and in other cities to ensure calm and peace. Burglaries carried out against [words indistinct] and properties must (?end). [applause] The law and order personnel may also count on our cooperation, UNITA's cooperation.

"It is necessary that Angolans feel free, with a sense of fulfillment. Those who work must feel certain that when they return home they will find it intact."

Dr. Savimbi recognized the legal personality of the head of state [words indistinct].

[Savimbi] "We recognize the legal personality of the head of state, and we will act accordingly. In relation to government members, UNITA [words indistinct] a single party. So [words indistinct] UNITA wishes to draw a distinction. We all respect the president of the Republic, but there are laws that must be reviewed because they were drafted by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. As long as this does not happen, we must negotiate in order to come to an

understanding, because we cannot be governed by laws that were drafted by another party."

In his speech, the UNITA leader accused the government of not complying with IMF regulations on the dismissal of civil servants [words indistinct] and what to do with those who are dismissed.

[Savimbi] "The IMF will impose on Angola [words indistinct] of civil servants. Certain civil servants must be dismissed to permit economic reforms. Where are they going to stay? How are they going to eat? How can they pay their rents? Where are they going to find money to send their children to schools? It is not just a matter of government making a (?financial) adjustment."

Turning to the national sovereign conference, the UNITA president [words indistinct] as a civil coup d'etat.

[Savimbi] "We fully agree with the government that a national sovereign conference must not take place in Angola. The sovereign conference is the people when they cast their votes. It is the people who are sovereign. It will be through elections that we will see who the people want. We say no to a sovereign conference! We say no to a sovereign conference! [Crowd: "No!"]"

Dr. Savimbi said he was happy with [words indistinct] the rehabilitation of Angolan cadres. On the role of the religious sects, the UNITA president said that they are emerging like political forces. He said today that that is not a problem, but a cause for concern. He added [words indistinct].

Madagascar

Opposition Head Repudiates Accords With Government

AB0711173591 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT
7 Nov 91

[Text] Antananarivo, Nov 7 (AFP)—Opposition chief Albert Zafy on Thursday repudiated agreements signed here a week ago by the Government of Madagascar and his 16-party coalition, while he was out of the country.

To the cheers of an estimated 300,000 supporters in the city centre, he insisted the agreements would have to be renegotiated to strike a better balance of power between the government of Prime Minister Guy Razanamasy and proposed transitional bodies including a high state authority which would replace the National Assembly and the Supreme Revolutionary Council.

The agreement reached at talks by government, opposition, church and military representatives made Zafy head of a 31-member transitional authority which would govern for no more than 18 months. But it also left President Didier Ratsiraka in office, though with greatly reduced powers.

In Paris last Sunday, Zafy complained that Ratsiraka was also still chief of the armed forces, but he made no mention of that objection this Thursday. The crowd, as it has for the past six months of almost daily mass rallies in

the capital, called yet again for Ratsiraka, in power since 1975, to step down as a precondition for any discussions on the island's future.

Mozambique

'Unidentified Armed Men' Attack Beira Airport

MB1011172291 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] At dawn today, unidentified armed men destroyed the communications center of the Mozambique Airports Enterprise in Beira City. Radio Mozambique in Beira reports that during the attack a couple was murdered, and assorted air traffic control equipment of the Beira International Airport was destroyed.

The source added that apart from the communications center, the armed men dynamited a back up power station.

The destroyed communications center was situated (?1,000) meters from the airport building, and 600 meters from the Beira airport runway. Our source has estimated at \$200,000 the losses caused by the attack.

A communications back up system with a reduced radius is currently in operation.

Further on Airport Attack

MB1111064691 London BBC World Service in English 0430 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Reports from Mozambique say that a force of about 100 armed men has attacked the International Airport in the city of Beira, killing two people and causing extensive damage. The group destroyed a communications center which serves civil aviation and the military airport at Beira. Air traffic control equipment was destroyed and an electricity generating station was blown up. The two people reported killed were an airport worker and his wife.

A correspondent for the BBC in the capital, Maputo, says Beira Airport is used by the Mozambique Air Force in operations against Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] bases in central Mozambique and the attackers are believed to be Renamo guerrillas.

Meanwhile, Renamo leader Mr. Afonso Dhlakama has said he would like the United States to play a part in the peace talks in Rome. Mr. Dhlakama was speaking as he left Lisbon for Italy after his first official talks with the Portuguese Government.

Zambia

President Chiluba Inaugurates Cabinet

MB0811152991 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English 1500 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] President Frederick Chiluba of Zambia has inaugurated his first cabinet, and has held his first meeting with senior ministers.

President Chiluba told his ministers after the inauguration ceremony that they owed Zambia everything and that, if they failed the country, they would all be responsible.

President Chiluba said his government would try to avoid over-governing the lives of Zambians, and would encourage productive private initiative. He called on the newly appointed cabinet to adopt modest habits.

He said he had promised the people of Zambia that the government would be a working government, and it would be fully accountable to the people.

State of Emergency To End at Midnight 8 Nov

MB0811182591 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] The state of emergency that has existed in Zambia for the past 27 years ends at midnight tonight. The state of emergency, which was imposed just after Zambia attained her independence, will automatically end according to a provision in the new Constitution that states that it will cease to exist exactly seven days after the swearing in of the new president.

During its 27 years of existence, former President Kaunda defended its existence saying that it protected Zambians against incursions from forces within the region.

Opposition leaders and church leaders waged a struggle to have it removed, but did not manage.

Legal Affairs Minister Comments

MB0911141491 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1343 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Lusaka Nov 9 SAPA—As Zambia's 27-year-old state of emergency expired at midnight on Friday night, the newly-appointed minister of legal affairs, Dr Rodger Chongwe, instructed police to remove all roadblocks in the country with immediate effect.

Dr Chongwe said in Lusaka on Saturday police should stop searching cars and homes without warrants.

"From midnight last night the state of emergency is no more and this entails that police should not subject motorists to roadblocks at any time, nor search homes and cars without authority," he said.

Police would only be allowed to mount random roadblocks for "specific" reasons or when it was deemed necessary to impose the restriction on motorists.

Dr Chongwe said it would be illegal and an abuse of human rights for people to be detained without trial because the declaration relating to emergencies or threatened emergencies had been revoked.

"By law we are compelled to lift the state of emergency which the Movement for Multiparty Democracy and other quarters have been trying so long to have lifted. It is part of the law," he said.

The country's new constitution stipulates that whenever there is a change in the presidency all articles in force cease to have effect seven days later.

Former President Dr Kenneth Kaunda maintained he could not lift the state of emergency as long as Mozambican Renamo [National Resistance] rebels continued to attack and kill innocent Zambians.

Chiluba on Economic Integration of Frontline States

*MB0911140191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1315 GMT 9 Nov 91*

[Text] Lusaka Nov 9 SAPA—Newly-elected Zambian President Frederick Chiluba on Saturday called for more economic integration among Frontline States in order to raise the standard of living of people in the region.

He told a press conference in Lusaka that the governments of Frontline States should dispense with the confrontational approach and concentrate on improving the quality of life of the people.

The president said South Africa was an economic giant which could play a significant role in this integration and urged all Frontline States to support a political settlement in that country.

"Now that the liberation wars are over, we in the Frontline States should encourage economic interaction among our people at all levels," he said.

Mr Chiluba, who had called the press conference to announce the final list of his 22-member cabinet, said the previous government of defeated former President Dr Kenneth Kaunda had committed the country to high indebtedness, but he pledged to do everything possible to redress the situation.

He said he would seek the assistance of the international community in maintaining the country's newly-acquired democratic ideals.

"We had to pay a high price to remove the 27-year-old autocratic rule and we must do everything possible to maintain this democracy," Mr Chiluba said.

He pledged to stamp out corruption and immorality from government and warned that he would not hesitate to sack any leaders involved in any malpractices.

Ghana

ANC's Nelson Mandela Begins Visit 4 Nov

Arrives in Accra

*AB0511095991 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Text] The president of the African National Congress [ANC], Mr. Nelson Mandela, arrived in Accra last night to begin a three-day official visit. Mr. Mandela, accompanied by a 10-member delegation, was met by a large crowd including the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, some members of the PNDC, and secretaries of state. Eight-year-old Brigitte Odamptey presented a bouquet to the ANC leader, while Okeyame Akuffo poured libation for his safe arrival.

This morning he is expected to lay a wreath at the Revolution Square and hold talks with Chairman Rawlings. Later in the day Mr. Mandela will deliver a public lecture at the Accra International Conference Center. Mr. Mandela will attend a reception in his honor in the evening. According to a program drawn for his visit, he will on Wednesday [6 November] morning go on a state drive and then address a news conference in the afternoon before leaving to continue his three-nation West African tour.

Meets With Rawlings, Issues Statement

*AB0511201991 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 5 Nov 91*

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, and the ANC president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, this morning held talks at the Castle, Osu. They discussed the liberation struggle and other issues on Africa. Teye Kitcher reports:

[Begin Kitcher recording] Before the discussions, Mr. Mandela, in the company of two PNDC members, Captain Kojo Tsikata and Major General Mensah-Wood, laid a wreath at the Revolution Square in memory of those who lost their lives for the revolution. From the square, Mr. Mandela proceeded to the castle.

He was shown the vault in which the ashes of Mr. George Padmore, a renowned pan-Africanist, is being kept, after which Mr. Mandela and Chairman Rawlings retired to the Castle Gardens for bilateral talks. The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah, on behalf of Ghanaians formally welcomed Mr. Nelson Mandela to the country. Talks between Ghana and the ANC focused on steps being taken by the liberation movements in South Africa to forge closer working relations. There were discussions on arrangements and negotiations for a new South African constitution, and developments in Ghana, the West African subregion, and international issues.

In a statement, Mr. Mandela said his delegation is not in the country just because of the invitation by the government, but it is here to brief Ghanaians on the latest developments in South Africa. Mr. Mandela said he will take the opportunity while in the country to express the gratitude of black South Africans to Ghanaians for their support for the struggle against apartheid. The ANC president said he is sure that at the end of his visit to Ghana he will leave with a stronger hope and confidence for the victory of the cause of blacks in South Africa. [end recording]

Says ANC Ready To Help End Violence

*AB0611144491 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 6 Nov 91*

[Text] The ANC president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, this morning went on a state ride through some of the principal streets of Accra. With him was the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. This report by correspondent Teye Kitcher:

[Begin Kitcher recording] The ANC president was greeted with wild cheers along the route taken by the presidential convoy. From the State House where Mr. Mandela was joined by Chairman Rawlings, the convoy drove through the African Liberation Circle, Sankara Circle, the 37 Military Hospital roundabout, Maamobi, Nima, and then on the Ring Road to the Kwame Nkrumah Circle. From the Kwame Nkrumah Circle, Mr. Mandela was driven through the center of Accra and the High Street.

The convoy made a stopover at the site opposite Parliament House where the Kwame Nkrumah Mausoleum is being built. Mr. Mandela planted a tree there to commemorate his visit to the site. In a brief remark, Mr. Mandela said the mausoleum is a fitting monument to the struggle and achievements of Dr. Nkrumah for the liberation of Ghana and all oppressed people. Describing how he felt at the mausoleum, the ANC president said his feelings are beyond words.

Before the state ride Mr. Mandela held discussions with the ambassadors of African countries in Ghana. He said it is unfortunate that some African countries felt satisfied with changes in South Africa and are as such moving towards the establishment of diplomatic and trading links with the apartheid regime. Mr. Mandela maintained that the time is not yet ripe for such links. The ANC, he said, will give the signal when the time comes for such ties to be established.

Briefing the African diplomats on the violence in some South African townships, Mr. Mandela said the apartheid regime has deployed notorious death squads, some of which operated in Namibia, to create violence in the townships with the Inkhata Freedom Party as a cover. According to Mr. Mandela, the white minority government is using violence to scare people from joining the ANC while pursuing a systematic campaign to eliminate ANC members. He said this is likely to disrupt the peace

process. However, the ANC is prepared to help end the violence through peaceful means, and if that fails the organization will use the power at its disposal.

Mr. Mandela said even though the ANC has the biggest support in South Africa, it lacks the resources to organize a political campaign. The ANC, therefore, requires financial support. If this is done, Mr. Mandela said, the first nonracial democratic government in South Africa will most probably be that of the ANC. [end recording]

Viewed by 'Thousands'

AB0611155091 Paris AFP in English 1344 GMT
6 Nov 91

[Text] Accra, Nov 6 (AFP)—Thousands of stampeding Ghanaians smashed windows and doors at Ghana's dazzling new international conference center as they fought to catch a glimpse of South African black anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela, the GHANA NEWS AGENCY said Wednesday. Mandela, president of the African National Congress (ANC), addressed a crowd at the center Tuesday as part of a three-day trip to the West African country.

The center, commissioned only days before a meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in September, holds less than 2,000 people. Unfortunate well-wishers who could not find space (?there) blamed organizers for not holding the function at Accra's sports stadium or the sprawling Independence Square.

Mandela heard the shouts of the people at one stage and asked whether there was a protest going on outside.

"This was bad planning. They should not have invited the public when they knew only about 2,000 people could find seats and hundreds of dignitaries were invited," one disappointed student said.

"Mandela is not an ordinary man. Everybody would want to see him. An open rally would have been best," another said.

State Protocol Director Annan Cato could not estimate the cost of the damage.

Mandela leaves Ghana later Wednesday for neighboring Ivory Coast, where he will visit President Felix Houphouet-Boigny before flying on to Senegal on Thursday.

Gives News Conference, Ends Visit

AB0611214091 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Excerpt] The president of the African National Congress, Mr. Nelson Mandela, flew to Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast] today after a three-day official visit to Ghana. He was seen off at the Kotoka International Airport by Chairman Rawlings, PNDC members, secretaries of state, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Before his departure, Mr. Mandela addressed a news conference at the State House. He stressed that the ANC is committed to a nonracial, multiparty democracy in South Africa. According to Mr. Mandela, this is why the Congress has called for political tolerance in the country. He said the ANC believes in freedom of speech and organization, adding that this demonstrates how it intends to organize the South African society. The ANC leader conceded that it is difficult now to set a timeframe for a nonracial democratic system in South Africa. However, the ANC is keen on putting the country on the road towards such a goal.

He said even though there has been progress in consultations with the white minority government, the ANC does not expect a peaceful solution overnight. Commenting on Monday [4 November] on yesterday's strike action in South Africa, Mr. Mandela said if President de Klerk refuses to heed to the call of the strikers, then there will be more confrontation. He said religious organizations played an important role in the release of political prisoners and are still playing an important role in the fight to bring an end to apartheid. [passage omitted]

Liberia

Prince Johnson's Group To Rejoin Government

AB0811181591 Paris AFP in French 1621 GMT
8 Nov 91

[Text] Monrovia, 8 Nov (AFP)—Prince Johnson, one of Liberia's rebel leaders, announced today in Monrovia that his movement, the Independent National Patriotic Front (INPFL), had decided to rejoin the interim government led by President Amos Sawyer.

The INPFL withdrew from the interim government last August, accusing it of "corruption" and "inability to unite the country and restore lasting peace." Mr. Johnson's decision was made public after a meeting with President Amos Sawyer in a suburban Monrovia hotel. The meeting also was attended by members of the government and the interim legislative assembly, and by General Ishaya Bakut, field commander of the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group.

The INPFL leader justified his change of attitude by saying that he had received "several appeals" from Liberia and abroad calling on him to rejoin the government "in the name of peace."

"We want to participate in peace and not be an obstacle to it," he added.

At the end of the meeting, Johnson and Sawyer publicly embraced each other to symbolize their reconciliation.

Mali

Toure Meets Party Leaders on Transition Problem

AB2610163591 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Address by Amadou Toumani Toure, chairman of the Transition Committee for the Salvation of the People, CTSP, and head of state, at a meeting with leaders of political parties in Bamako on 25 October—recorded]

[Text] The transition that I lead is something for which I did not prepare, neither was it my wish. All I said to myself was that, as a citizen, it was my duty to reject our country's sufferings, the waste, the thievery, and the corruption, and that, as a soldier, I had to defend my oath—because I had sworn before the national flag and the president of the Republic to defend our country's territorial integrity and dignity. From that point of view, even if the president of the Republic is not accountable to our oath, we had to take action to restore the people's dignity.

I believe that the transition quickly gave rise to unreasonable thinking. Some people believed that everything was permissible during the transition period, others believed that the transition should solve all their problems, and still others said to themselves: It is a cake, and we must have our piece. This was all happening when—and I say this modestly and simply—we merely made our contribution, which was a big one after all. I would not in any way like people to think that this transition is solely their work. From our most remote villages to the (?buildings) of Bamako, each person in one way or another physically, intellectually, and morally contributed to this outcome, which does not belong to any minority, association, or party. It represents the collective achievement of our people [applause], and everyone must understand this.

We are all equally moving toward democracy, but all I want is for the people to be honest with me. Let no one think he can come and tell me tomorrow or in January: Amadou, your transition was not successful. I know that this will be the question, if not the answer, that will be given. I did not come to ensure the transition's success; I came to oust Moussa. On 26 March at noon, my mission was over. If people had listened to me, I would have gone to the barracks to continue my job, and other people would have had to do the rest. Because history dictated that I be entrusted with this sacred duty to be Mali's head of state, however—well, I could do nothing but submit to history and to the will of my brave comrades and the CTSP. But what do we see today? Already people have begun to comment and ask what the results of the transition have been. Some people have already begun to ask us what we are going to do with this transition. I tell you that the transition belongs to all of us; it is the transition of the Malian people.

If our only task had been ousting Moussa, we did just what was easiest to do. Now, getting Mali out of its economic difficulties, its corruption, and its backward mentality are the objectives we must achieve. I would

like to call on you—the political parties first—to witness this. If I fail in the transition, you will fail in your Third Republic. Let that apply to everyone. This is the time for us—the political parties first of all and the entire people—to pull ourselves together quickly for the success of the transition period, which is simply an intermediary stage between two governments. The transition can never claim to be able to change the Republic. That is impossible. Time does not permit this to happen, and the transition does not have the necessary resources.

The fundamental role of the transition is to first put in place the traditional institutions of the Third Republic—the institutions that will govern Mali's Third Republic tomorrow. If people think that I should be left to grapple with the transition problems today so that they can have the power to rule correctly tomorrow, they are mistaken. [applause]

If people think they should create problems for me like the ones created for Moussa Traore at one stage—that is, to put me in the children's hands so that my warrior soldier instincts turn on these children and so they can condemn me tomorrow for such deeds—I will not go along with them. As a soldier I am prepared to die for my country, but I am not prepared to (?lie) in any way for my country. If I must fight as a soldier I will, but, if people create problems for me just to see me in trouble, I would rather resign and return immediately to the barracks. I am a soldier. I am here to protect the life of the fatherland. I am not here to kill Malians, nor do I wish to do that.

Right now we have (?to clarify issues). I am only here for a short time. First I call on you, the political parties, in whose interest it is to help me, and then on the Malian people as a whole: We must embark on a single path. We must make this transition period succeed, because no one thinks about the transition any longer. People at all levels are busy planning for the post-transition period. Fortunately, I have said that I will not be a candidate—otherwise I would have joined the dance by now. [applause] I maintain that I am not a candidate, because I personally know what I am enduring at the moment, and I wish the future president of Mali a lot of happiness. I would like to tell you without any demagoguery whatsoever that I need your support and your selfless assistance, because my success today will be your success tomorrow. If I fail you will fail. [applause]

Azawad Front Rejects Conference Venue

AB0511180591 Paris AFP in French 1453 GMT
5 Nov 91

[Text] Dakar, 5 Nov (AFP)—The Azawad Arab Islamic Front (FIAA, one of the components of the Tuareg

rebellion) has rejected the choice of Tombouctou (northern part of Mali) for the conference on the Tuareg problem in Mali, scheduled for 15 November 1991.

In a statement received by AFP in Dakar, the movement explained its stand by stating that the venue was chosen "unilaterally" (by the Malian Government) "without taking into account security criteria, without which a balanced conference and calm discussions cannot be held." The FIAA also laid down five "prerequisites for the return of peace in Azawad" (name given by the Tuaregs to the Tuareg-populated Sahel regions):

1—The Malian Government should publicly recognize the moral and physical prejudices caused to the Tuareg people;

2—The Malian State should commit itself to compensate all the victims of acts of violence and illegal expropriation of property;

3—The Malian State should demonstrate its firm willingness to bring to account all those responsible for or the instigators of the massacres, tortures, and lootings against the Tuareg people;

4—The urgent creation of a neutral international commission of inquiry, specially charged with investigating the Azawad situation, in particular from March 1991;

5—Before the holding of this conference, the Malian Government should take concrete action that will demonstrate its good faith and contribute to building confidence.

"Once these necessary and unavoidable conditions are met, we believe it will be possible and even appropriate to hold a special conference on Azawad," the statement said. The FIAA also suggested, in addition to delegates from the various fronts and the Malian Government, the effective participation of mediators and observers mutually agreed upon by these fronts and the Malian Government. The FIAA also asked that a commission be set up to take charge of drafting the conference working documents, which should be submitted in time to the various participants.

Finally, the FIAA demanded that total regional demilitarization be on the conference agenda. The Tuareg problem, which is evidenced by their claim to some of Algeria, Mali, Niger, and Libya, has led to several hundred deaths in recent years. The Malian authorities who signed the 6 January 1991 Tamanrasset accords, which provided "greater autonomy for northern Mali," have decided to hold a special conference on the Tuareg problem on 15 November in Tombouctou.

Niger

National Conference Dissolves Presidential Guard

AB0311064591 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Excerpts] Several acts were signed this morning at the National Conference. [passage omitted]

Act No. 23 defines some national languages. The 10 following languages have been given national status: Arabic, Boudouma, Fulfulde, Gourmantchema, Hausa, Kanouri, Tamachek, Tasawak, Toubou, and Djerma. These 10 languages will have an equal status regarding education on the regional and national levels. The transitional government is charged with taking the necessary measures for the implementation of this Act.

Act No. 25 creates a National Education Fund. This fund is meant to support the state's efforts in matters of education, training, and research. [passage omitted]

Act No. 27 confers recognition on the Union of Niger Students. USN. The USN is an organization that embraces all Nigerois pupils living here and abroad. [passage omitted]

Any provisions contrary to the present act have been abrogated. [passage omitted]

Act No. 31 creates a National Commission in Charge of the Reform of the Educational System. [passage omitted]

Act No. 32 dissolves the Presidential Guard. Hence, Article 1: The Presidential Guard is dissolved. Article 2: The Presidential Guard personnel are redeployed to their ministries of origin. Article 3: Equipment belonging to the Presidential Guard has been turned over to the Command Headquarters of the Niger Armed Forces. Article 4: The High Council of the Republic has been charged with overseeing the implementation of this Act, which will be published under the Emergency Procedure.

Act No. 33 of the National Conference signed this morning creates a Council of Niger Nationals Abroad. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and the Ministry of Interior are charged, each in its respective capacity, with fixing the modalities for the functioning of the Council of Niger Nationals Abroad. The High Council of the Republic is charged with overseeing the implementation of the present Act, which will be published under the Emergency Procedure. [passage omitted]

High Council of the Republic Established

AB0311165591 Paris AFP in French 1347 GMT
3 Nov 91

[Text] Niamey, 3 Nov (AFP)—Yesterday evening, Niger's national conference nominated 10 officials who, along with the chairman and the four already appointed members of the bureau, will form the High Council of the Republic (HCR), the organ that will serve as the provisional legislative government during the transition period.

The composition of the HCR, published today by the NIGER PRESS AGENCY (ANP) is as follows:

Chairman	Andre Salifou
First vice chairman	Mr. Omar Idi Ango
Second vice chairman	Mr. Adamou Kombo
Secretary general	Mr. Saidou Sabo
Deputy Secretary General	Mr. Ali Morou

Members: Ms Irne Diawara, Aichatou Foumakoye, Bibata Adamou; Messrs Abdou Idrissa, Mohamed Moudour, Andre Wright, Jackou Senoussi, Ali Madougou, Alazi Soumaila, Habib Mactar.

The 15 HRC members will the government's implementation of decisions made by the national conference. In this capacity they will have control over the executive and will supervise the writing of the constitutional texts.

The transition period is slated to last 15 months. It will start immediately after the end of the national conference deliberations, announced for this afternoon.

Nigeria

National Council of State Meeting on Transition

AB0211084991 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] The National Council of State ended its meeting in Abuja today with far-reaching decisions affecting the transition program. State House correspondent Reginald Okochie is on the line from Abuja with details:

[Begin Okochie recording] Today's meeting reviewed extensively the overall performance of the political transition program so far, particularly the just-concluded gubernatorial primaries. Problem areas were identified and noted by the federal government. Governor Lawan Gwadabe of Niger State, who was mandated by the president to brief newsmen after the meeting, said emphatically that the transition program was fully on course.

Reacting to allegations of massive rigging during the recent primaries, Governor Gwadabe remarked that the primaries were purely the responsibility of the political parties. He said that all grievances connected with the exercise have been directed to the two parties to handle.

As to the runup elections coming on this weekend, President Ibrahim Babangida has directed the governors and military administrators of the affected states to leave Abuja immediately for home to ensure that law and order prevailed during the exercise.

In what appeared to be a major indication that civilian governors will take over as from next January, President Babangida directed military governors and administrators to prepare and submit detailed handing-over notes by the end of this month. And to ensure accountability, such handing-over notes must be accompanied by the

audited accounts of each state government from 1985 to June this year. [end recording]

Togo

Prime Minister Discusses Search for Stability

AB0511133091 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 4 Nov 91 pp 14-15

[Interview with Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh by FRATERNITE MATIN reporters Monique Edjime and Douh Patrice in Lome; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, the president of the Republic and you are engaged in a Togolese brand of cohabitation. How do you define power within this cohabitation?

[Koffigoh] According to the Constitution it is the prime minister and head of government who rules the country during the transitional period. The president of the Republic remains the head of state. He is the guarantor of national unity, of the continuity of the state, and of territorial integrity; so the president of the Republic still has a role to play, and that is why during the successive crises that Togo went through recently, he helped to calm the tension.

[Reporter] What explanation do you give to certain acts of violence that have exposed the limits of your power? What is the role of the Army at this time of cohabitation?

[Koffigoh] All I can say on this point is that this is a nascent democracy. It would certainly be miraculous not to have problems at takeoff. The important thing is to master the various problems so that the country does not miss the essential aim of the democratic transition, which is the holding of free elections on schedule. We should also work toward attaining a final constitution by next February, the election of local representatives to the new national assembly, and last, the election of a president of the Republic for a five-year period. That is the essential target. All the rest are merely passing details that will have to be dealt with as they come up, in order to attain this objective.

[Reporter] In your capacity as the minister of defense, how do you explain the fact that the Army does not seem to be obeying your orders, and what are the essential reasons for the latest revolts?

[Koffigoh] The passage from a single-party system to a multiparty system has more or less thrown the Army, which is a peculiar institution, off balance. The Army should, however, be able to quickly recover its equilibrium, its virtues, and its homogeneity. I have no problem with the Togolese Army as an institution, and during the crises that we experienced, the majority of the Army remained loyal to the transitional institutions. If some soldiers rebel against the institutions, this does not mean that the entire Army is disobedient.

There is only a small group within the Army corps which is afraid of democracy and which is prepared to go the extent of carrying out murders, even assassinating the prime minister, to achieve an end that I just cannot figure out. That is the problem we have to tackle at present. I have no charge to make against the Togolese Army.

[Reporter] After the recent bloody incidents, you launched an appeal to foreign powers for aid. It appears that "Togo's friends," and France, in particular, have turned a deaf ear to your appeals for safeguarding democracy...

[Koffigoh] Not at all. The French Government backed my election through the intermediary of the French prime minister, who very clearly demonstrated her support for the prime minister and the transitional cabinet. There is no ambiguity at all in this field.

[Reporter] In other words, France is among the countries to which you appealed for military assistance to Togo. Apart from France, which other country was concerned?

[Koffigoh] We made an appeal to all of Togo's friends, to the whole international community, and we are receiving, with gratitude, the assistance of those who want to help us, including France which, at the very time I am speaking, is contributing to solving some of the problems that we mentioned.

People certainly fancy the spectacular. Some members of the public would like to see paratroopers descending from the sky one beautiful morning upon waking up, but that is not what we asked for. In matters of security, you cannot reveal all the details, but we believe that the present internal Togolese situation is controllable. It is not a desperate situation as in other African countries.

We did not ask the French Army to occupy Togo, or to do our work for us. That is rather a misunderstanding that some people are trying to nurture. There is an assistance agreement, a defense agreement, and military assistance agreements, and my role is simply to put these provisions into force to enable us to benefit from aid for our advancement, and to dissuade the enemies of democracy.

[Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, in view of the recent events, the Togolese people do not feel safe. They are fleeing the streets of Lome which are emptied as of 1900. What measures are being taken to ensure the security of Togolese citizens, to protect the transitional government, and, thereby, to save the democratic process?

[Koffigoh] The democratic process will be pursued to the end. We are taking the necessary steps to ensure the security of our fellow citizens and to protect the institutions set up during the transition period. The people are mobilized and their cooperation is essential, but settling scores is out of the question. We have set up a security plan for Lome and the rest of the national territory.

You know that in security matters discretion is essential for success. It is therefore not possible for us to disclose the details of the measures that have already been taken. Other

measures are under way. The security scheme for Lome and the rest of the territory will soon be implemented.

[Reporter] Is one of these secret measures aimed at dismissing General Gnassingbe Eyadema from the Army? As prime minister, are you suddenly rising against your president?

[Koffigoh] I have not decided to dismiss the president of the Republic. As you are well aware, every country has a basic law called a constitution. All citizens should abide by this law. The transition process was carried out smoothly in our country. Afterwards, I paid a visit to the president of the Republic and asked him to abide by the new Constitution, which clearly states that there is an incompatibility between his function as a member of the executive and any other civilian or military function.

After my election as prime minister I personally wrote to the bar association to strike my name off the association's list. I only maintain my status as a lawyer. This rule also applies to the president of the Republic. My duty was to convince him of this fact. He understood and accepted the demands of the Constitution.

The military status is provided for in a 1963 law which is still in force. It bars a soldier from serving in any other function as long as he remains in active service. The new Constitution also abides by this law; therefore, the president of the Republic has not been retired, contrary to what the media said. He has been asked to abide by the law in accordance with the statutes and the Constitution.

[Reporter] Is this the answer you want to give to a people who accused you of being too moderate towards the president of the Republic?

[Koffigoh] Not at all. It was not moderation on my part, and I did not give any explanations to the president of the Republic. We want to be a law-abiding state, and my duty as head of government is to bring each and everyone of us to abide by the law. It was not an attitude of moderation, and there were no explanations. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] The most important national conference statement was on the failure of the Togolese economy. As head of the transition government, what do you intend to do to revamp the economy?

[Koffigoh] Indeed, the sovereign national conference noted that the former regime's economy was a failure. We drew up a program that will enable us to revamp the economy and thereby create new jobs. Measures will be taken very soon on the issue. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] You were in Yamoussoukro to attend the third minisummit of the Economic Community of West African States on Liberia. Mr. Prime Minister, what do you think of the existing relations between Ivory Coast and Togo?

[Koffigoh] Relations between Ivory Coast and Togo are excellent. It should be noted, however, that the invitation was extended to Togo before my election as prime minister by the national conference. I explained to the Ivorian authorities the new constitutional reforms that took place during the national conference, and that is why this friendly country willingly welcomed me at the third Yamoussoukro minisummit.

Prime Minister Receives French Cooperation Minister

AB0511202391 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1900 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Excerpt] Madam Edwige Avice, French cooperation and development minister, was received this morning at the Renewal Palace by the Togolese prime minister, Counselor Joseph Kokou Koffigoh. After their talks, which lasted over an hour, the prime minister and Madam Avice signed three agreements for budgetary assistance between the French and Togolese Governments. The first agreement, for 350 million CFA francs, will be used by Togolese youth to rehabilitate Lome. The second agreement, for 100 million CFA francs,

will be used to assist the transition government in organizing the upcoming elections. Finally, the third agreement, for 50 million CFA francs, will be used by the transition government to rehabilitate and equip some services under the Ministry of Economy and Finance. [passage omitted]

October Northern Clashes Toll 31 Dead, 114 Hurt

LD0711035191 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Text] The interethnic clashes in northern Togo at the end of last month resulted in 31 dead and 114 wounded. This is what the official daily TOGO-PRESSE is affirming. TOGO-PRESSE, which is now the transition government's organ, denounces the role played in this affair by the barons of the former single party.

According to the newspaper it was, I quote, an ignoble plot against democracy, the aim being to make people believe that democracy was the cause of social discord and to make the transition government bear the responsibility, end quote.

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